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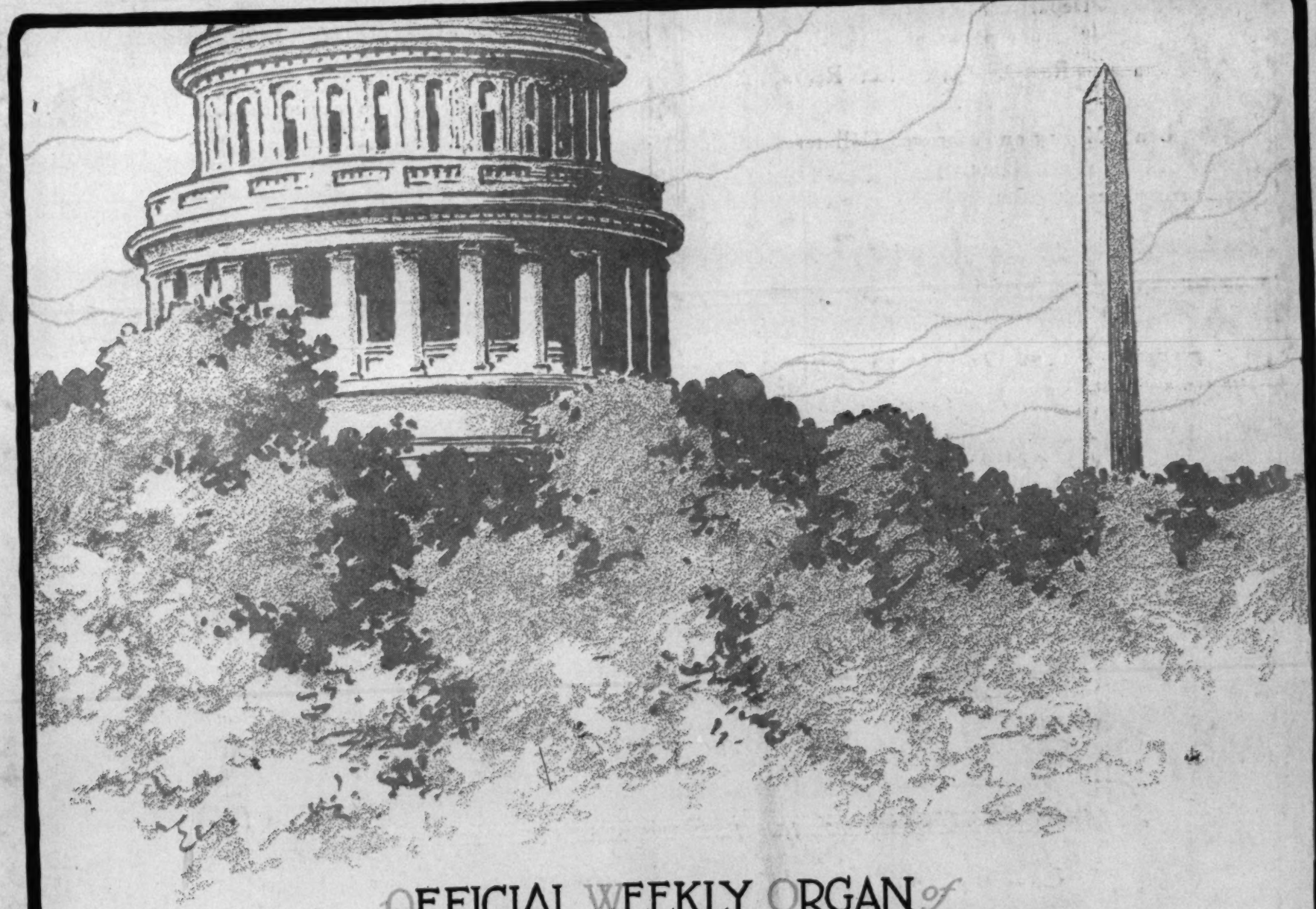
The Suffragist



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Notes of the Week

Both Parties Seek Women's Help

CHAIRMAN Hays, of the Republican National Committee, has made another statement testifying his belief in the active participation of women in politics. In New York he made the following statement:

"There is no reason why women should not have the fullest participation in all affairs of the political parties. How that participation should be brought about is a matter for the state leaders, but I believe that men and women of the same political faith should work shoulder to shoulder in the same organization and that there should be a welding of interests. In this way, I believe, the parties will have their greatest strength and the government will be the stronger thereby.

"Of course, it is too much to expect that each state should adopt the same procedure for the harmonious working together of its men and women voters. Take Colorado and Wyoming for example. In Colorado there is a woman for every man in every organization and committee from the State Committee right down to the Precinct Committee. And right across the line in Wyoming, the State in which women were first enfranchised, you will find that women are not included in the party organizations in any way. Still they seem to participate in the government so that the end accomplished seems to be the same anyway, although the means of accomplishing it are radically different."

The same day that this statement was made Tammany Hall had its first executive meeting with women present. The leaders expressed much satisfaction concerning the meeting. Every assembly district was represented by a man and a woman.

Since political parties have begun to vie with each other for the support and help of the women voters, all women in the United States will undoubtedly be voting before another general election.

Club Women and Suffrage

THE biennial meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs meeting in Hot Springs passed a resolution urging the immediate passage of the suffrage amendment by the Senate. This organization represents two and a half million women.

The importance of the suffrage issue at this time was demonstrated when the Illinois delegation of one hundred and twenty women announced that it had pledged to support for office no woman opposed to the principle of woman suffrage. Other state delegations followed the lead of the Illinois one.

The British Woman's Party

THERE has recently been formed in England out of the old Woman's Social and Political Union, an organization to be known as the Woman's Party. Its program as a political party with full political power is quite different from the platform of any powerful and conservative man-controlled party. The most striking difference between women's parties and men's is the devotion of the women almost entirely to the improvement of conditions for the poorer people in the community and especially the conditions of work of women and children. The old parties which have been in control of governments in England and this country have concerned themselves with issues affecting property—great commercial and business enterprises.

The British Woman's Party, led by Mrs. Pankhurst, will follow a course of social and economic reform. They state first that they are for the "war till victory." They will occupy themselves with solving the food problem by the establishing of community kitchens. They will work for equal pay for equal work, equal marriage and divorce laws, equality of parents' rights in regard to their children, the raising of the age of consent, equal opportunity of employment, equality of rights and responsibilities in regard to social and political service to the nation.

English Woman in Paliament

THERE are now four women in England who have announced their intention of running for seats in parliament. They are Miss Nina Boyle, Mrs. Philip Snowden, Miss Margaret Bondfield, and Miss Eunice Murray. All these women worked to secure the enfranchisement of women. Mrs. Snowden, whose husband is a member of parliament and Miss Bondfield, will run as members of the Independent Labor Party. The splendid example of fearlessness and independence shown by the one woman in our Congress should win for the English women candidates many votes of progressive citizens. No work could achieve at the present time greater improvement of the existing forms of government than the election of women of the calibre of the lady from Montana to our highest legislative bodies.

The Liberty Loan and Woman's Cooperation

THE final returns from the third Liberty Loan campaign show that at least 50 per cent of the subscriptions have come in through women.

The women of Delaware have led all the states with 120 per cent of the quota subscribed through their committees.

The women of West Virginia, Virginia and of New Mexico come third in the list, each group having raised one-third of its state's quota. In some counties of West Virginia the men's committees asked the women's committees to restrain their efforts for a time in order to give them the opportunity of catching up. The women of Wyoming brought in two-fifths of the state's subscriptions.

The women of Philadelphia raised $52,000,000. The women of Pittsburg raised $35,500,000.

There is no longer the shadow of a doubt as to the loyal cooperation of the women of this nation. The question is how much longer must women carry the double burden of supporting the war and also that wearing struggle for "democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government?"

Another Reason

"WOMEN skilled in the treatment of nervous diseases are wanted by the government," says a bulletin of the Committee on Public Information. "The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for women only for assistant clinical psychiatrist and psychotherapist. A vacancy in St. Elizabeth's hospital at $1,200 a year and maintenance, and future vacancies requiring similar qualifications are to be filled.

"Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place but will be rated equally on education and experience. They must have received the Ph.D. degree from an institution of recognized standing and have had at least one year's practical experience in psychotherapeutic work. They must have sufficient knowledge of at least two foreign languages to enable them to translate publications in each.

"Applicants must have reached their thirtieth birthday on the date of examination and must be unmarried."

Would the government offer terms and requirements such as the above to men? Only the speedy passage of the federal suffrage amendment will lessen the conditions imposed upon women who wish to aid the country in this time of crisis.

Secretary Daniels Urges Haste

SECRETARY of the Navy Daniels this week made public the following statement, on behalf of the immediate passage of the federal suffrage amendment:

"If there is anything certain written in the book of fate it is that women are to have the ballot, not only in America but in every free country as well. In those states where women have voted they have shown that they are equally as capable as men in exercising the franchise wisely and patriotically, and always for the protection of the home. The wisdom of giving women the ballot has been accentuated during this war, for in every line of war work, from keeping the morale high in the home and in the camp to manufacturing torpedoes, women have enlisted their services. The action of the House of Representatives in submitting the Constitutional Amendment for woman suffrage to the states received the warm approval of the American people. I trust that its coming may be hastened. I am sure that this electoral reform will be another step toward better government."

Drawn for The Suffragist by Nina E. Allender

THE FUTURE

Beware! A woman will cross your path before November.

Rhode Island Women Present State Legislature Resolutions

Governor Beeckman Signs Rhode Island Suffrage Resolution

Left to right—Miss Mary B. Anthony, Miss Mildred Glines, Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Mrs. Edwin Smith, Mrs. Barton P. Jenks

THE women leaders of Rhode Island who were responsible for their state legislature's passing a resolution calling on Congress to pass the federal suffrage amendment this session last week came to Washington to present this memorial to the Rhode Island Senators. These women were Miss Mildred Glines, Rhode Island chairman of the National Woman's Party, who with Mrs. Lawrence Lewis drafted the resolution passed by the legislature; Miss Mary B. Anthony, Mrs. Edwin C. Smith and Mrs. Barton P. Jenks.

In presenting the Rhode Island resolution Senator Colt and Senator Gerry were asked to vote favorably on the national amendment in response to the expressed sentiment of their state.

Senator Colt has already pledged his vote in favor of the federal amendment, and expressed his willingness to help in securing the votes of the few doubtful senators of New England. "Woman suffrage," he said, "has at this time become a great world movement. It is having political effect in all of the allied nations because of the splendid service of women at this time, and is everywhere winning favorable opinion from the old opposition."

While Senator Gerry would make no pledge, the confidence of Rhode Island women in his conversion is growing. "I have always stood for the good old doctrine of state's rights, but I appreciate more and more that circumstances may arise that would outweigh that doctrine," he said.

An Analysis of the National Suffrage Demand

By Maud Younger, Lobby Chairman National Woman's Party

SENATORS who are opposing the suffrage amendment are failing to stand by the President and are throwing a cog in the wheels that make towards greater efficiency in the conduct of the war. They are opposing the will of their parties, the world trend of political progress, and the overwhelming sentiment of this country.

The suffrage vote of the House of Representatives is the best indication of this feeling of the country. This vote shows that a section of the country represented by three hundred and seventy-nine electoral votes gave a majority for suffrage in the House, while one hundred and fifty-two is the total number of electoral votes from states which gave a majority against suffrage. Only twelve cast majorities against the amendment—Massachusetts, Ohio, Delaware and nine of the Southern states.

The far West, with fifty-five electoral votes, gave only three votes against the amendment in the House.

The Northwest, with fifty electoral votes, cast only three votes against the amendment.

The Middle West, excluding Ohio, has one hundred and one electoral votes, yet only three representatives from that section voted against the amendment. Ohio's vote was twelve against to eight in favor.

Every Middle Atlantic State gave a majority for suffrage except Delaware, whose single vote was against, one hundred electoral votes came from this section.

In the Senate, the stronghold of Republican opposition is New England with forty-four electoral votes—yet the New England representatives in the House gave a majority of six for suffrage.

The seat of Democratic opposition in the Senate is the South. But only nine Southern states, with one hundred and seven electoral votes cast majorities against it in the House. One of them —Texas—with twenty electoral votes, has since granted primary suffrage to women, and a majority of the Texas legislators have signed a petition to their United States senators urging support of the suffrage amendment.

The sentiment of the country, the ideals of our people in this war and the widespread demand that the nation be put upon a basis of the greatest efficiency—all make necessary the passing of the national suffrage amendment before the adjournment of Congress this summer.

To the Women of the Future

By Kate Cleaver Heffelfinger

IN the joy of bread you give
To your children, strong to live,
If old striving be forgot,
And starvation be forgot,
Think on them that dreamed your real
And were broken on life's wheel.
It was they who stormed the gate
Open, but for them too late.
Future women, past that portal,
Keep their youth's spilled wine immortal!

THE NATIONAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

THE AMENDMENT IN THE SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

Introduced

In the Senate, on April 4, 1917, by Senators Thompson, Owen, Jones and Shafroth.

In the House, on April 2, 1917, by Representatives Raker, Rankin, Mondell, Keating, Taylor and Hayden. Reintroduced in the House December 18, 1917, by Representatives Rankin, Raker, Hayden, Taylor, Keating and Mondell.

Referred

In the Senate, to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

In the House, to the Judiciary Committee.

In the House all resolutions reintroduced on December 18 were referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

Reported in the Senate

Favorably, September 15, 1917.

Reported in the House

By Judiciary Committee without recommendation December 15, 1917.

By Suffrage Committee with recommendation January 8, 1918.

Present Status

In the Senate

On the calendar awaiting a vote.

In the House

Passed January 10, 1918.

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.

Reported from Committee

In the Senate

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1917, Favorable majority.

In the House

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.
1917, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26 (of whom 4 were announced as for and 2 against).

March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

January 10, 1918. Yeas 274, nays 136, passing by the necessary two-thirds vote.

The Suffragist

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The Rule of the People

When Mr. Wilson accepted the Democratic nomination for the Presidency in 1912, he said:

> "The rule of the people is no idle phrase. Those who believe in it, as who does not that has caught the real spirit of America, believe that there can be no rule of right without it; that right in politics is made up of the the interests of everybody, and *everybody should take part* in the action that is to determine it. . . . . We are working towards a very definite object, the ***universal partnership in public affairs*** upon which the purity of politics and its aim and spirit depend."

When Mr. Wilson went thus to the American people six years ago with the avowed purpose of making the "rule of the people" no idle phrase, if elected to the Presidency, he did not conceive of that phrase, "rule of the people," applying to any but the male half of the population. Day by day, month by month since he entered his high office, women have striven, by delegations at the White House, by mass meetings throughout the country, by processions and demonstrations, to bring to his mind the realization that the "universal partnership in public affairs" to which he was pledged embraced women equally with men. Through this period they have watched him emerge from a position of indifference to their political freedom to one where he endorsed the principle of such freedom, though still hesitating about the method of its extension. And finally they saw him in January, converted at last to supporting the extension of suffrage by federal action, put the power of the presidential office behind the measure in the House, thereby assuring its passage.

Now comes word from the Democratic leader of the Senate suffrage committee that the resolution is to be brought to a vote in the Senate. The President in supporting suffrage in the House and in various state campaigns has given valuable help. He now has the opportunity of completing the work which his previous endorsements have so greatly aided. What the President did for suffrage in the House he can do in the Senate. What he did in the Senate for the Overman bill and other Administration measures, he can do for suffrage. If he secures its passage in the Senate he will have at last put the stamp of sincerity upon his speech of acceptance in 1912 and the people who, upon the strength of his promise at that time, entrusted to him the guidance of the nation can feel that their faith was not without warrant.

Senate About to Vote on the National Suffrage Amendment

ON Monday, May 6, Senator Jones, of New Mexico, Chairman of the Woman Suffrage Committee, following a conference of his committee, moved, before a bare majority in the Senate, that the national suffrage amendment, known as House joint resolution two hundred, be made a special order of business before the Senate, next Friday, May 10, at 1 o'clock. Although this motion asking specific time for the suffrage bill lacked *one vote* of the two-thirds necessary for passage, Senator Jones announced that on the day set, Friday, May 10, at the conclusion of the regular morning business he would nevertheless move for the consideration of the suffrage measure.

Senator Jones' move for consideration came unexpectedly. Many of the friends of suffrage were not present, or the motion setting the time of the vote would not have been lost.

Senator Jones' motion in at last pushing for action on the amendment and announcing his intention of bringing it up immediately, is regarded by suffragists as certain indication that there are now enough votes pledged to carry the suffrage measure through the Senate.

As chairman of the Senate Woman Suffrage Committee, Senator Jones introduced the unexpected demand for a final hearing on suffrage by speaking first of the flood of petitions from all parts of the country which were being poured into the Senate.

"For the past two weeks," said Senator Gallinger, Republican leader of the Senate, "I have been literally bombarded with letters and telegrams urging action on the constitutional suffrage amendment. I have been compelled to answer that I did not know when it would come up. If it is proper for me to do so, I would like to ask the Senator from New Mexico, who is in charge of the joint resolution, what his purpose is, if any, looking to a vote on the proposed constitutional amendment."

Senator Jones then announced that at a specially called meeting of the Senate Suffrage Committee, it was decided that time for the consideration of the suffrage measure would be asked for.

"I will state in advance," said Chairman Jones, "that it is not the purpose of myself to discuss the question. I do not believe that any vote in this body will be changed by the discussion of the question. It is one which has been a very live subject for many years, and it seems to me that in view of the other business pressing before the Senate we might now simply fix a time for a vote; but, of course, if any Senator desires to discuss the joint resolution before that time doubtless the Senate would be glad to hear him. However, acting for the committee, I have not concluded to take up any of the time of the Senate in its discussion."

Senator Gallinger thereupon suggested that unanimous consent be asked for consideration of national suffrage on a day to be named, the time of voting on the measure to be set at that hearing.

THIS suggested motion was made by Senator Jones:

"That the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 200) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women, which is now on the calendar, be made the special order of business for 1 o'clock on Friday next."

Although but sixty-one senators were present, many friends of the measure, unaware that it was to come up, being temporarily absent from the floor, the motion for consideration was voted on immediately. A two-thirds majority was necessary for its passage. In spite of these handicaps the motion for special consideration was lost by but one vote.

THOSE who voted for setting aside a special day for the consideration of the national suffrage measure were:

Yeas—40.

DEMOCRATS

Ashurst of Arizona
Beckham of Kentucky
Chamberlain of Oregon
Culberson of Texas
Gerry of Rhode Island
Henderson of Nevada
Hollis of New Hampshire
Jones of New Mexico
Kirby of Arkansas
Lewis of Illinois
McKellar of Tennessee
Nugent of Idaho
Phelan of California
Pittman of Nevada
Randsell of Louisiana
Robinson of Arkansas
Shafroth of Colorado
Sheppard of Texas
Thompson of Kansas
Walsh of Montana

REPUBLICANS

Calder of New York
Colt of Rhode Island
Curtis of Kansas
France of Maryland
Gallinger of New Hampshire
Gronna of North Dakota
Johnson of California
Jones of Washington
Kenyon of Iowa
Lenroot of Wisconsin
New of Indiana
Norris of Nebraska
Page of Vermont
Poindexter of Washington
Sherman of Illinois
Smoot of Utah
Sterling of S. Dakota
Sutherland of West Virginia
Warren of Wyoming
Watson of Indiana

THOSE voting against the suffrage measure being made a special order of business were:

Nays—21.

DEMOCRATS

Bankhead of Alabama
Fletcher of Florida
Hardwick of Georgia
Martin of Virginia
Pomerene of Ohio
Reed of Missouri
Saulsbury of Delaware
Shields of Tennessee
Simmons of North Carolina
Smith of South Carolina
Swanson of Virginia
Tillman of South Carolina
Trammell of Florida
Underwood of Alabama
Vardaman of Mississippi
Williams of Mississippi

REPUBLICANS

Dillingham of Vermont
Knox of Pennsylvania
Lodge of Massachusetts
McLean of Connecticut
Weeks of Masachusetts

THE following Senators cast no vote:

Not voting—34.

DEMOCRATS	REPUBLICANS
Gore of Oklahoma	Baird of N. J.
Guion of Louisiana	Borah of Idaho
Hitchcock of Nebraska	Brandegee of Conn.
James of Kentucky	Cummins of Iowa
Johnson of S. Dakota	Fall of New Mexico
Kendrick of Wyoming	Fernald of Maine
King of Utah	Frelinghuysen of N. J.
Myers of Montana	Goff of W. Virginia
Overman of N. Carolina	Hale of Maine
Owen of Oklahoma	Harding of Ohio
Smith of Arizona	Kellogg of Minnesota
Smith of Georgia	La Follette of Wisc.
Smith of Maryland	McCumber of N. Dak.
Thomas of Colorado	McNary of Oregon
Walcott of Delaware	Nelson of Minnesota
	Penrose of Pa.
	Smith of Michigan
	Townsend of Mich.
	Wadsworth of N. Y.

CHAIRMAN Jones immediately announced that in spite of the fact that the measure could not be made a special order of business with time reserved on the calendar, it would nevertheless be brought up Friday, May 10:

"Mr. President, I desire to announce that on Friday, May 10, 1918, at the conclusion of the routine morning business, I shall move to take up for consideration House joint resolution two hundred, known as the woman suffrage amendment. I make this announcement so that senators may be advised and may be present."

After half a century of delay and political trickery at the hands of politicians it is likely that the "Susan B. Anthony amendment" enfranchising women of this country, will be favorably voted on in the United States Senate.

Cabinet Officials Asked to Bring Pressure for Federal Suffrage

REPRESENTING every section of the country, a group of officers and members of the National Woman's Party last week called on the members of the Cabinet to ask them to use their influence with the President and with their own representatives in the Senate on behalf of the federal suffrage amendment at this critical time.

The women who made up these deputations were Mrs. Henry Atwater, of Illinois; Mrs. W. D. Ascough, state chairman of the Connecticut Woman's Party; Mrs. A. R. Colvin, of Minnesota, state chairman of the Woman's Party; Miss Kate Heffelfinger, of Pennsylvania; Miss Ella Riegel, of Pennsylvania; Dr. Margaret Long, of Denver, chairman of the first Congressional district of the Woman's Party of Colorado; Miss Fanny Wolfson, legislative chairman of the Woman's Party of Louisiana; Mrs. Robert Stearns, of New York; Miss Betty Gram, of Oregon, and Miss Florence Youmans, of Minnesota.

To Mrs. Atwater and the deputation from the states, Secretary Daniels declared he had done all in his power to help push the amendment through the Senate. "I have just spent an hour with my own senators," he said, "trying to persuade them that suffrage is a principle they should vote for at this time." To Mrs. W. D. Ascough, just starting on a suffrage speaking tour of the West and Middle West, and to Mrs. Colvin, who is to speak in the South, he asked that they tell the women of the West and South of his hearty sympathy with their fight for liberty.

SECRETARY of War Baker told the delegation of women that in the press of war activities he must refuse to discuss or work for anything but war measures, apparently unaware that while he had become immersed in war problems here and abroad, a war problem had arisen in this country that the women of the nation were demanding the solution of—the release of the women of the nation from their long suffrage battle to help in the very problems he was obliviously working over.

Secretary of the Interior Lane reminded the party courteously that he personally had no power, but assured them that he was a suffragist and that, since the President had come out for it, the suffrage amendment was certain to go through this session.

Mrs. Maxwell Reed, of Woonsocket, Rhode Island, until lately affiliated with the Massachusetts Branch of the Woman's Party, was another suffragist who made the trip to the Capital to impress upon Secretary Lane the necessity for immediate suffrage action.

Secretary Lane received Mrs. Reed with courtesy and listened to her statement as to the indefatiguable work of the women of New England with interest: "I hope," said Secretary Lane, "that the suffrage amendment to the Constitution will pass at this emergency session. The passage of suffrage is now admitted as inevitable even by its enemies. Since it is inevitable, I see no reason why it should be delayed."

Secretary Burleson when urged to do what he could to hasten action in the Senate admitted that he had been a states' rights man and had not believed in federal suffrage. "When the President approached me on the subject a short time ago, I told him this; but I told him also that since he as the head of this nation had expressed himself as being in favor of suffrage as a war measure, I wished to stand behind the Administration, and would not obtrude my views upon the subject. I had made no statement as to suffrage since that conversation."

Secretary Gregory and Secretary Wilson, immersed in war emergency programs, also refused to be turned aside for any consideration of suffrage.

DR. Margaret Long, of Denver, Colorado, had made the trip from Colorado as chairman of the first Congressional District of that State, to ask for immediate action on suffrage, called on Secretary of the Navy Daniels the day following the deputations.

Dr. Long is the daughter of former Secretary of the Navy Long under President Roosevelt. Her father was a personal friend of the present Secretary of the navy. Secretary Daniels received Dr. Long with cordial interest.

"I have come all the way from Colorado," she said, "because of the intense anxiety Western women feel as to the long delay over the federal suffrage amendment. We are anxious to really know whether the amendment is to pass this session of Congress. Can you take that message to the President?"

Secretary Daniels said that in spite of his belief and interest in the measure as an emergency measure, he could hardly ask the President this question.

"Will you tell the President this," pressed Dr. Long, "That Western women will not be satisfied with the passage of the suffrage amendment through the House and its failure to pass the Senate at this session."

"I will take that message to the President," cordially agreed Secretary Daniels. "Personally, as you know, I am strongly in favor of the passage of the federal suffrage amendment at this time."

A Bit of Senate Suffrage History

WHEN the suffrage amendment, about to pass the Senate, is an assured fact, nine men in that body may claim credit for having introduced the measure.

Senator Borah, of Idaho, introduced it in 1910; Senator Warren, of Wyoming, in 1898-1900 and 1908; Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon, in 1913 and 1914; Senator Shafroth, of Colorado, in 1914 and 1917; Senator Thomas, of Colorado, in 1915; Senator Thompson, of Kansas, in 1915 and 1917; Senator Jones, of New Mexico, chairman of the suffrage committee; Senator Owen, of Oklahoma, and Senator Poindexter, of Washington, in 1917.

Senator Sargent, of California, first introduced the Susan B. Anthony amendment into the Senate. He introduced it January 10, 1878. In succeeding years ten other senators, in addition to those who are still in the Senate, have fathered the amendment.

Every section of the country was represented by them, including the extreme South and the now conservative New England; Massachusetts by Senator George F. Hoar; New Hampshire, which now gives both senators in favor, was represented by Senator Blair, who introduced the amendment in 1885. New York, which can boast only one senator now, had a senator in 1882 who was progressive enough to bring the matter up. His name was Eldridge Latham.

Though in recent years it is the West which has pressed the matter of women's enfranchisement, in the early days the East and North were equally eager in support. After Senator Sargent of California first brought the matter up in 1878, for seven times the amendment was introduced by a senator from New England, New York or Michigan.

Altogether the amendment has been introduced in the Senate thirty times.

The coming vote on suffrage in the Senate will be the third. It was voted on in that body in 1887 when it mustered sixteen yeas against thirty-four nays. By the second vote in 1914 it had so progressed that it failed of passage by only eleven votes.

For this third vote suffrage leaders unanimously claim victory. They base their claim on these facts: Since suffrage was defeated in the Senate in 1914 by the narrow margin of eleven votes, nine states have come over into the suffrage column. The women of New York, Rhode Island, Nevada and Montana have voted for the first time, Michigan, Nebraska, and North Dakota have granted women presidential suffrage, and Texas and Arkansas have given them primary suffrage, which in these one party states amounts to full party suffrage.

Since the vote in the House last January—both political parties, through their national committees, have endorsed the amendment and commended the action of the representatives who voted for it in January.

Significant of the change in the South is the action of Texas, which has granted women primary suffrage.

The Country Demands Action

Miss Julia Emory, National Organizer

Southern Pennsylvania Active

THE southern Pennsylvania suffrage drive which has been concentrating in Wilkes-Barre for the last two weeks is beginning brisk organization work under the direction of Miss Julia Emory. Last week an enthusiastic meeting held at the Y. W. C. A. building outlined the acute national suffrage situation in Washington, with Miss Mary H. Ingham, Pennsylvania State chairman, and Miss Mary Winsor as speakers.

The fact that the three speakers were all long-time picket prisoners who could speak as one who knows of the suffrage prison chapter in Washington, made the meeting especially interesting to women who had had no first hand interpretations of the events that led up to the suffrage persecutions. The women examined the speakers' prison pins with interest, and finally sent the following strong unanimous resolution asking for Senate action to Washington:

"Whereas, the President of the United States has declared suffrage to be a war measure in which this nation must not lag behind its allies.

"Resolved, that we give our hearty support to the President and ask him to use his influence to bring the measure to an early vote in the Senate.

"Whereas, the votes of the Pennsylvania senators would assure the passage of the federal suffrage amendment in the Senate.

"Be it resolved, that this meeting urge upon Senator Penrose to vote for the amendment in accordance with the stand already taken by him as reported by Senator Oliver on March 19, 1914, when the amendment last came before the Senate.

"Also resolved, that we urge upon Senator Knox to vote for the amendment and so act consistently with the large majority of Pennsylvania representatives who voted 22 to 12 in favor of suffrage on January 10, 1918."

The New England Conference

THE second spring sectional conference of the Woman's Party will be held in Hartford at the Hartford Hotel May 29, when the New England conference of the Woman's Party Branches convenes, with Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, of Delaware, as chairman. The first sectional conference of the Mid-Atlantic States was held in Philadelphia early in the spring for the purpose of acquainting state officers with the national suffrage situation and bringing pressure on the Senate.

At this time, with the suffrage vote all but set, the conference is likely to meet following the passage of the suffrage amendment through the Senate. In any case ratification plans will be canvassed by the state chairmen of the New England States.

In the absence of Mrs. W. D. Ascough, who is making a tour of the middle and northwestern states on behalf of immediate action for suffrage, Mrs. Toscan Bennet is acting as temporary chairman of the Woman's Party of Connecticut, with the plans of the conference in charge.

With Mrs. Hilles as chairman the conference will open with a morning session. Mrs. Ascough will deliver an address of welcome. Reports from state chairmen will be heard, and Mrs. Annie Porritt will discuss suffrage publicity methods.

At a luncheon at the Hartford Hotel Mrs. M. Toscan Bennet will act as toastmistress. Mrs. Robert Treat Whitehouse, of Portland, Maine; Mrs. John Winters Brannan, of New York; Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Thomas N. Hepburn, and others, will speak. A well known politician will outline the significance of the present suffrage situation.

At the afternoon session of the conference, open to the public the following women have been asked to speak: Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, of New York; Miss Sally Hovey, of Portsmouth, N. H.; Miss Mildred Glines, of Providence, R. I.; Miss Olive Mills Belches, of Framingham, Mass.; Mrs. J. Borden Estee, of Montpelier, Vermont, all state chairmen of the National Woman's Party; Miss Alice Paul, national chairman, and Miss Lucy Burns.

Ohio Lining Up for Final Demand

OHIO women are arranging a series of suffrage meetings, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Valentine Winters, with the assistance of Miss Iris Calderhead, that Ohio may not be unrepresented in the final drive for suffrage. Mrs. Winters is justly proud of the famous men of her state who are standing behind the President in petitioning for immediate consideration for suffrage. They include Governor Cox, Mayor J. M. Switzer, of Dayton; Orville Wright, John H. Patterson, Lieutenant Colonel Henry M. Waite, now in France; Judge Martin and Judge Snediker, of the Court of Common Pleas; Judge Julian Baggart, of the Court of Domestic Relations; Mr. E. G. Berkman, managing editor of the Dayton Journal; Mr. S. E. Kiser, managing editor of the Dayton News; Dr. Armitage Baber, Superintendent of the State Hospital, and many other prominent citizens.

Miss Calderhead has spoken at a series of meetings in Cincinnati and Dayton, and is arranging meetings for Miss Mary Winsor, of Pennsylvania, a suffrage picket, who has worked steadily for the suffrage amendment since her release from jail. In Cincinnati the meeting for Miss Calderhead was arranged by Mrs. Helen T. Wooley, of the Board of Education; Miss Frances Forscheimer, Miss Henriette Ryan, Mrs. Charlotte Fischer and Mrs. Howard P. Boyle, a sister of Mrs. Allender. Two hundred women volunteered for the final campaign.

At this meeting Mrs. Winters gave an inspiring report of the work, describing the petitions demanding action that have come in from every part of Ohio. Meetings are being planned, she announced, in Columbus, Springfield and Cleveland. In Cincinnati and Dayton meetings which reached hundreds of women included gatherings at the Woman's Club of the People's Church, the Young Women's Hebrew Association, the Christ Church Girls' Friendly Society, and the College Woman's Club. Mrs. Dwight Young, the wife of the editor of the *Dayton Journal*, presided at the latter meeting, which sent a resolution asking consideration for the suffrage amendment to the President.

Intensive Organization Work in Michigan

AT an interested organization conference at Pontiac, Michigan, officers for Ninth Congressional District were elected as follows: Mrs. Ferd Howden, chairman; Mrs. J. C. Nolan, Mrs. Jerome Turner, Mrs. Henry W. Cooper, Mrs. J. E. Sullivan, Mrs. J. Marcus Snow and Mrs. Will Wood, State board.

Mrs. Nelson Whittemore, of Detroit, state chairman of the Woman's Party; Miss Gladys Greiner, national organizer; and Miss Allyn Stinchcomb, of Grand Rapids, fifth district secretary, were the speakers. Mrs. Whittemore gave a clear account of the growth of the Woman's Party as a political suffrage organization, utilizing the political power already accumulated by women for the enfranchisement of all American women; Miss Greiner, a picket prisoner, dealt with the prison chapter of her own career, while Miss Stinchomb outlined the purposes of district work in relation to ratification.

Mrs. Howden, the newly elected chairman, is one of the woman leaders of Pontiac, a Christian Science reader and a musician who had before been unconnected with suffrage groups. "I am now glad," she said, "to help bring that finer intuition of women into action for the state and nation by working for federal suffrage passage and ratification." Mrs. Turner holds the unusual position of clerk of the Pontiac police court. Mrs. Sullivan is the wife of Judge J. E. Sullivan, of Pontiac.

Miss Mary Winsor's Michigan program of speaking will be crowded. She will speak at Pontiac at a meeting arranged by Mrs. Henry Coleman, state vice-chairman; in Detroit at two meetings arranged by Mrs. Whittemore and by the Social Workers' Branch; before the W. C. T.U. of Dundee, in Benton Harbor and St. Josephs. A tea will be tendered Miss Winsor at the Arts and Crafts Theater in Detroit with the following hostesses: Mrs. Alexander Gage, Mrs. Eugene Shippen, Mrs. A. W. Wallace, Mrs. Arthur Cramer, Mrs. George T. Hendrie, Mrs. C. R. Wilson, Mrs. William Alvord, Mrs. Frederick Holt, Mrs. A. O. Dunk, Mrs. G. I. Sampson, Mrs. F. J. Miller, Mrs. George Grimes and Mrs. W. N. Whittemore.

New Interest in Georgia

KEEN interest in the closing national suffrage struggle and plans for ratification have been aroused in Georgia through the meetings of Miss Lucy Branham, who has been organizing in Gainesville, Rome and Atlanta, where Mrs. Abby Scott Baker will speak at a series of meetings in Georgia and Tennessee the latter part of May.

In Gainesville Miss Branham was welcomed at the station by a dozen automobiles filled with suffrage enthusiasts and immediately gave her first talk at the Chamber of Commerce to a large group of women. While in Gainesville she was the guest of Miss Schiffer, head of the domestic science department of Brenau college, and of Mr. and Mrs. W. I. Hobbs. The following day Miss Branham spoke at the Brenau college auditorium with prominent citizens on the platform, including Miss Eva Pearce, Dean of the college, Professor Pearce, Professor Rogers and Mr. and Mrs. Hobbs. A resolution calling for action on suffrage as part of the present war program was dispatched from this meeting by the audience. Miss Branham is holding a series of Rome meetings this week.

Theodore Roosevelt Pledges Further Support in Boston

AT a conference with Mrs. Donald Armstrong, vice-chairman of the Massachusetts Woman's Party, Colonel Roosevelt promised to renew his effort for the passage of the federal suffrage amendment.

He made public to the Boston deputation the letter he had been asked to write to Senator Frank D. Kellogg, of Minnesota, and other Republican senators who were non-committal, by Miss Doris Stevens, legislative chairman of the Party. Miss Stevens interviewed Colonel Roosevelt last week in New York. The resulting letter is as follows:

"The Hon. Frank D. Kellogg, Washington, D. C.—My dear Senator Kellogg: I earnestly hope you can see your way clear to support the woman suffrage amendment, and I am taking the liberty of sending copies of this letter to certain other senators. I would not venture to write you on any ordinary matter of legislation, but this affects our citizenship as a whole in this great war.

"Many of the old world nations have already put their women on a footing of political equality with their men. We ought not to be behindhand; and surely if there is any country in the world fit and ready for full democracy for its women, it is this country. Our women at this moment are giving their sons and husbands, their time, their money, and their services to the war. They are doing exactly as much as the men are doing.

"I believe most earnestly, as you know, that the enjoyment of right should be predicated upon the performance of duty, but the women of America are doing their duty just as much as the men, and they should receive the same rights as the men. It seems to me that the spirit of every great deed of Abraham Lincoln, the spirit that directed his whole course in life, was precisely the spirit in which we are working for this amendment; and I do most earnestly hope that every Republican senator will see his way clear to vote for it.

"With high regard,

(signed) "Faithfully yours,

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

April 26, 1918.

A Pertinent Letter to Senator Weeks of Massachusetts

REVEREND George L. Perin, the writer of the letter to Senator Weeks, reprinted below by permission of Dr. Perin, is a well known sociologist of Boston. He founded the Franklin Square House in Boston, a model hotel for working women. Dr. Perin, connected with the early chapters of the Republican Party, was later an active supporter of the Progressive Party, returning to the Republican Party after the Chicago Convention. The letter below was addressed to Senator Weeks in reply to one from the Senator asking for his support in the coming Senatorial contest in Massachusetts.

MY Dear Senator:

I have your letter, and I wish I could promptly offer you any support within my power, which on general principles I am inclined to do. I recognize that in many ways your work in the Senate has done credit to Massachusetts; but I have heard that you are unalterably opposed to two causes to which I am thoroughly committed and which seem to me to be in the line of progress; namely, the two proposed amendments to the constitution, one for equal suffrage and the other for the national prohibition.

I regard both of these as fundamental, and I am constantly amazed when Republican statesmen allow great progressive measures like these to look for their support to the Democratic Party.

It sometimes seems to me that if our Republican "leaders" are bent upon perpetually facing the past instead of the future that their party must be utterly wrecked.

I was and am a Progressive, but from my earliest manhood my associations have been chiefly with the Republican Party. I want still to be with it, but I want it to be something that I can be proud of as it was during the first twenty years of its history.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) GEORGE L. PERIN.

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Work on the Suffrage Front!

MRS. Robert Gorham Fuller, of Dover, Massachusetts, who is assisting in the new SUFFRAGIST legislature campaign, writes: "Yours is the only suffragist paper Mr. Fuller will read. It is so live. During the trouble in Washington THE SUFFRAGIST was the only paper from which we could hear of the defence of the pickets. A captain in the Ordinance Department said to me that Mrs. Allender's cartoons alone were worth the price of the paper. He sends THE SUFFRAGIST to a nephew in France who is in the Aviation Corps. The last message this young man sent to me at the time he left for the Front was to 'go down to the front in Washington, and picket!'"

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Miss G. A. Needham	2
Miss Gladys Greiner	17
Mrs. Williams	1
Mrs. Loren Henry	4
Miss Alice Paul	3
Miss Cecilia P. Bass	1
Miss Pearl Clendenning	1
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Miss Maud Clark	1
Mrs. Pauline Adams	1
Miss Lincoln	1
Miss N. A. Blasing	2
Mrs. Walter Ramsey	2
Miss Lucy Branham	1
Miss M. E. Will	1
Total	47

Get Busy

THE Susan B. Anthony amendment to the constitution of the United States to enfranchise women, is now pending before the Senate without the necessary backing to ensure its passage.

The measure passed the House January 10 with two-thirds of a man to spare. We of *The News* have no statistics handy showing how many women in America are still disfranchised, but there are millions of them.

These millions of women should give three rousing cheers for this utterly superfluous two-thirds of a man who symbolizes man's stingy enthusiasm for woman suffrage.

Because the amendment has passed the House, the general impression prevails that it will pass the Senate also. As a matter of fact, the line-up in the Senate is against the amendment.

There is danger that it will not be acted on at all unless there is a demand for it throughout the country. The enfranchised women of Oregon should get busy.

In the event it does not pass this session, the measure will have to be referred back to the house. In November there will be new members of House and Senate, and the suffragists will have to start all over again.

The Senate could pass the amendment in 15 minutes if it wanted to, and it would want to if it knew you wanted it to.

Four weeks remain, before adjournment, in which to secure federal sanction of the amendment and pass it on to the state legislatures for ratification.

With the exceptions of Germany and Japan, every country engaged in the world war has found it wise and expedient to take some steps to increase its electorate to include women.

Th United States is the last Anglo-Saxon nation to cling to the wornout notion that women should not have equal say with men in the conduct of their common affairs.

Even the reactionary house of lords passed the woman suffrage measure in England with a seven to one majority. Is our Senate more reactionary than the house of lords?—*Portland (Oregon) News, April 28.*

A Record of Obstruction

MISS Lucy Burns, who is one of the national leaders of the National Woman's Party, has been in Connecticut during the past few days, making a supreme and final effort to "go over the top" and win the passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment. She is pointing out that it is now a small minority of the Senate—thirty-four senators out of the total membership of ninety-six—that is obstructing the will of the majority and preventing progress in the great democratic reform of equal suffrage. President Wilson has publicly declared that the passage of the amendment is necessary to the success of our foreign policy. The Republican national committee has declared in favor of its passage and the new Republican chairman is using much pressure to bring the Republicans into line. The Republicans in the House of Representatives caucused for the amendment, and over eighty per cent of them voted for it. The Democratic national committee has come out strongly for the amendment, and a large majority of the senators are pledged to vote for it. And yet this obstinate minority is blocking progress and forcing on the women the expenditure of more money and more time, when they would like to be able to throw their whole energies into other forms of national service.

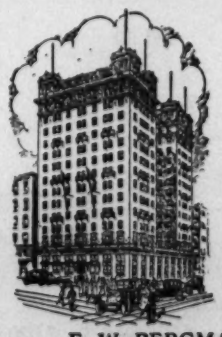
The National Woman's Party is holding the Democratic Party nationally responsible for the delay in the Senate. It does this for the reason that the great majority of the thirty-four obstinate senators are Democrats, and the Democrats control the Senate and yet will not push the amendment to a vote. The National Woman's Party has declared that its policy for the coming elections will be to campaign against the Democrats if this delay continues, and to show the Democratic record of delays, obstruction and of persecution of the suffrage pickets. The fact that very late in the day President Wilson came out for the amendment and that a bare majority of Democrats voted for it in the House is by no means sufficient to wipe out this former record. Women in Connecticut, however, also hold responsible our two Republican senators.—*New Haven (Conn.) Chronicle, April 13, 1918.*

Those Wilful Men

"THE time is ripe to extend suffrage to women," said the Italian premier, Sig. Orlando, the other day. "I hope the present legislature may grant it." The rulers of Germany and some of the members of the United States Senate continue to beleive that women are not worthy of suffrage.—*Dayton News.*

Except in the U. S. Senate

ATTENTION has been called to the fact that in appointing the war labor conference board the women of the nation failed to receive recognition. There are twelve representatives, all men. Inasmuch as there are at present more than ten million women workers in this country, it would seem that some recognition might have been given them in this connection. Women are represented in practically all fields of industrial labor. If women are entitled to the elective franchise—and it appears to be pretty generally conceded that they are, that is, everywhere except in the United States Senate—then it seems to be only fair and equitable that their ten million workers should be represented on the labor board by one of their sex.—*Dayton Journal.*



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